

Admiral Wilson Announced Truce Was Signed; German Legates in Conference With Foch

KEYSTONE MEN ADD TO LAURELS IN SEDAN FIGHT

New Jerseymen Likewise Share in Victory of Vast Importance

"RAINBOWS" WIN GLORY

Famous Division Conspicuous in Historic Event—Hailed as Deliverers

By EDWIN L. JAMES

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

When the German emissaries were dispatched to the front to receive the armistice terms the German army was all but bottled up, having only one avenue of escape, that through Liege.

Thus the men fighting under the Stars and Stripes have achieved what is perhaps one of the most brilliant victories of the war and certainly the most important offensive victory.

Among the troops which reached Sedan was the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division, including the old Sixty-ninth New York, the Fifty-ninth (Michigan) in pur north are the Seventy-seventh (New York), Seventy-eighth (New Jersey and New York), Eightieth (Pennsylvania), Ninetieth (Michigan and Wisconsin), Ninetieth (Texas and Oklahoma), the First, Second, Third and Fifth regulars, Eighty-ninth (Kansas and Nebraska), Twenty-sixth (New England), and the Twenty-ninth (New Jersey).

In the First Army's remarkable six days' advance of forty kilometers it not only liberated a hundred French villages and several thousand civilians, but also captured the main German railway system of communication from the western front through Luxembourg, Metz, and the Americans have driven the German Fifth and Third Armies, which were holding the pivot of the whole front, in full retreat.

I have just returned from a vain attempt to get to Sedan. The roads are mined and torn and so filled with traffic that it is impossible to get to the city. But reports from there say that the German army has been driven out of Sedan. The fires they started when they were quitting the city are still burning. There were no fires in the city on the other side of the Meuse, which could be seen in the streets cheering to the Americans. Our troops have been hailed as deliverers by the French, who have been under German rule for more than four years. One may picture the great celebration which will occur when the Americans control all the city, which is only a matter of hours.

It is a sweet reward for the Americans to achieve this brilliant success, after five weeks of bloody and disheartening fighting which made possible our victory beginning on November 1. The German resistance that they broke the best fight against them, and now they are reconciled, for they have changed the memory of Sedan from a sorrowful recollection to one of joy; they have changed Sedan from a name for defeat to a name for victory.

Two Historic Days November 6 will go down in history along with July 18 as two great days. On July 18 the Americans and French started the offensive of the Marne and on November 6 the Americans cut one of the two German communication lines and made the German military situation impossible.

The German retreat has been accomplished under great difficulties. American guns are hammering them as they run, and in their haste they are leaving behind them everything that is of material. The German army has been swept clean of horses, and oxen have been hitched to the German guns. One report says that French cows, hitched to German 7's, are toiling far ahead away from the pursuing Americans. Food, lumber, clothing, coal, ammunition, rifles, cannot—everything that is used in war has been left behind by the Germans in their flight, which became precipitate. This has been well illustrated by the fact that the Germans were not able to complete the task of getting civilians away from Sedan, which started three days ago, when the German command despaired of stopping the Americans south of the Meuse and planned to defend Sedan, which was abandoned because of the demoralization of their forces.

Honor Roll for the City and Its Vicinity Today

- KILLED IN ACTION: LIEUTENANT NORTON DOWNS, Merion (unofficially reported); LIEUTENANT THOMAS E. ROCK, 1029 Spring Garden st.; PRIVATE FREDERICK J. BAUMGART, 2113 N. Broad st.; PRIVATE CHARLES TRAPP, 608 N. 21st st. (unofficially reported); DIED OF DISEASE: SERGEANT CHRISTOPHER W. KELLY, 2845 N. 12th st.; CORPORAL JOSEPH PARSANTO, 1220 PRIVATE BERNARD FINN, 3432 N. 50th PRIVATE IRWIN LANGBURN, 1637 S. PRIVATE EDWARD J. VANDYKE, 2919

3 PHILA. OFFICERS DIE FOR FREEDOM

Lieutenants Downs, Rock and Kriebel Fall in Battle

MANY AMONG WOUNDED

Three young Philadelphians, officers in the American expeditionary force, are reported in today's casualty list as killed while fighting in France. They are Lieutenant Norton Downs, of the aviation corps, who met death on October 23 in an aerial battle over the German lines; Lieutenant William C. Rock, of the heavy tank battalion, killed while fighting with the British in Picardy; and Lieutenant Thomas E. Kriebel, of Germantown, killed during the battle of the Meuse.

Lieutenant Downs was the son of Mrs. Phoebe Warren McKean Downs, of the Lenox apartment. He was twenty-three years old and enlisted in the aviation corps immediately after Congress declared war on Germany. His preliminary training in flying was gained at the ground school at Cornell University. Completing this course in September of last year, he was sent to Italy for practical training in driving a bombing plane. After several months of active service on the Italian front he was ordered to England for further intensive training. France the latter part of August. The personnel of the corps is made up of drafted men from Philadelphia and vicinity and the officers were drawn from the engineer corps.

Lieutenant Rock, who is a graduate of the old Central Manual Training School and of the Pennsylvania State College, where he took his degree as a mechanical engineer, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Rock, of 1029 Spring Garden street. He joined the engineers a few days after this country declared war on Germany and was given a commission as lieutenant. Sent first to Camp Meade and assigned to the heavy tank corps. His unit went to England last March where they had four months' intensive training under British instructors. The young officer was only twenty-four years old. He was a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity and was prominent in athletics at school and college.

The engagement of Lieutenant Rock to Miss Dorothy Graham, Edwin, of Chaddick Junction, Pa., was announced shortly before he sailed for England. A brother of the dead officer, Lieutenant J. Russell Rock, of the motor transport service, has been in France since December of last year. Lieutenant Russell Rock was formerly a member of the Philadelphia Athletic Club.

Lieutenant Kriebel was a member of the Philadelphia Athletic Club and was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He was a member of the Philadelphia Athletic Club and was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

HAMBURG JOINS FAST SPREADING GERMAN REVOLT

Bremen, Schwerin and Tilsit Also in Uprising, According to Reports

PRINCE HENRY SHOT AT

Whole German Navy Now Under Control of the Mutineers

The great German maritime port of Hamburg is completely in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports from Hamburg newspapers printed in the Cologne Gazette. All kinds of excesses took place in the harbor. The headquarters of the commander of the port has been occupied by the soldiers' council after exciting occurrences in which machine guns were used.

Sonderburg, a Prussian town in Schleswig, thirteen miles northeast of Flensburg, is in the hands of the revolutionists, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen. The red flag has been hoisted on the ships there. Dr. Karl Liebknecht is said to have taken the neighboring city of Altona. The port commander there agreed to all the demands submitted by the soldiers' council.

Copenhagen, Nov. 8.—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, left Kiel on Wednesday in an automobile flying a red flag, the Schleswig Volkzeitung states. He was pursued by marines who fired a dozen shots at him, the newspaper adds.

Prince Henry of Prussia is the commander-in-chief of the German navy. He is said to have been in Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and Tilsit arranged for the formation of a soldiers' council at Bremen. The Reds are now complete masters of Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Bremerhaven, Holtenau, Cuxhaven and Borkum. The Cologne Volks Zeitung says the revolution at Bremen was effected in two hours. The marines entered the sailors to join them, after which a meeting was held. This assembly demanded the creation of a social democratic republic. Women joined with the marines in opening the prisons. Order is being maintained by the marines.

The movement which resulted in the seizing of virtually the entire German navy by revolutionary forces was carried out in a fairly peaceful manner, according to the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. The red flag was hoisted quite generally, he adds. All the large wharves connected with the naval service also were taken over by the revolutionists. At Wilhelmshaven the naval officers agreed to hand authority over to the rebels if they would promise to make resistance should the British attack that naval port.

The Third Infantry Regiment, according to these advices, has taken possession of the airfield at Oldenburg in Holstein. The revolutionists in Westphalia, twenty-four miles northeast of Dusseldorf, has joined the revolution. The greater part of the German navy, which Liebknecht has left the harbor of Kiel in possession of mutinous sailors.

THREE LEAP FROM FLAMES

Mother and Children Jump Into Blanket Held by Firemen

A mother and her two children were forced to jump from a second-story window into a blanket held by firemen on the street today when escape from a burning tenement house was cut off.

Kaiser's Abdication May Come Tomorrow

The German majority parties held a final discussion on the question of Kaiser William's abdication and will without doubt unanimously demand that he abdicate, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Copenhagen Politiken, forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent.

The United Press and the Armistice Dispatch

THE United Press dispatch announcing that the Allies and Germany had signed the armistice was received in the EVENING PUBLIC LEADER office over direct wire in the usual routine course at 12:13 p. m. yesterday. The text was as follows: Paris, Nov. 7.—The Allies and Germany signed the armistice at 11 o'clock this morning. Hostilities ceased at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Americans took Sedan before the armistice became effective. This dispatch went to and was published by every subscriber of the United Press, including prominent and important afternoon newspapers in every large city in the country. The EVENING PUBLIC LEADER stopped its edition then running on the press, inserted the dispatch, and with usual facility published the news on the street about eight minutes after it was received.

In the last eight months the United Press scored a number of news "beats." For example, it carried the news of the opening of the great German offensive on March 21 last, several hours before any other service of this country. It was the first by many hours to tell the news that the Americans had won their first great victory at Chateau-Thierry at the opening of the Allied offensive on July 18 last. It further brought the first news of the American offensive which smashed the German salient at St. Mihiel. Moreover, it carried from time to time a number of dispatches concerning important developments on the battlefronts before its competitors, and all of these "beats" were fully corroborated and confirmed subsequently by the other news services.

The United Press has stood as one of the great news distributing forces in the United States, specializing on service for evening newspapers. When it was announced at 2:15 o'clock that the State Department had no confirmation of the signing of the armistice, an inquiry was sent the United Press and the following reply: We cannot reveal our transmission system as we want to use it again, but our cable came through probably in less than ten minutes, while the average transmission time is from four to ten hours. It is absolutely O. K. (Signed) W. W. HAWKINS, General Manager, United Press.

When time elapsed and none of the other news associations was able to obtain either denial or confirmation direct from France, a further message was sent to the United Press general offices and brought this reply: We have every confidence in our men in Paris. We believe the censorship is now on for simultaneous official announcement in all Allied capitals. This dispatch was timed at 6:18 p. m. It was not until noon today that the confusion was cleared up by the receipt of the dispatch published in the last column of this page showing that the announcement was made upon the authority of Admiral Wilson, at Brest.

The Admiral permitted the dispatch to go forward to the United Press on the assumption that the information he had received was official. Later, when he learned that the news of the signing of the armistice was unconfirmable. Roy W. Howard, president of the United Press, and William Simms, manager of the Paris bureau, signed the first dispatch. As soon as they learned that Admiral Wilson's information was unconfirmable they attempted to send across a message saying that the news was based upon local announcement and was not official. This message, which would have prevented the publication of the first announcement, was not received in this country until today, having apparently been held up by the censor.

As this is being written, the following dispatch comes from W. W. Hawkins, general manager of the United Press: Signed statement now coming by cable from Admiral Wilson for the United Press editors taking absolute responsibility for yesterday's armistice dispatch. Said it was issued from his office. This was quickly followed by the Admiral's statement which appears elsewhere on the page. THE EVENING PUBLIC LEADER printed this news in absolute good faith and full confidence in its authenticity, and took every precaution to guard against mistake. We make the above statement of the facts in order that our readers may be fully informed of all the circumstances.

THE EVENING PUBLIC LEADER awaits the further full development in the matter in all fairness to those concerned, but it is free to state that if an error is shown to have been made, it will demand an apology to the people of the United States, the President and the many prominent newspapers subscribing to the United Press Service.

CONSULTATION BEGAN TODAY, SAYS LANSING

State Department Announces Opening of Session at 9 A. M.

FOE GIVEN 72 HOURS TO ACT ON TERMS

Conditions for Truce Made Known to Teutons by Allied Commander

ARRIVED DURING NIGHT

Washington Will Make Public Result Promptly, It Is Promised

The German armistice delegation entered conference with Marshal Foch at 9 o'clock this morning, French time, the State Department announced officially today. (9 a. m. French time is 3 a. m. Philadelphia time.) At President Wilson's direction Secretary Lansing issued a statement shortly after noon today that any statement that news reaching the Government concerning armistice negotiations was being withheld was utterly false and that as soon as a decision in regard to the armistice was reached it would be made public immediately by the Government.

"I am requested and authorized by the President to state that no information reaching this Government concerning the armistice negotiations in France has been withheld; that any statement to the contrary is utterly false and that as soon as a definite decision in regard to the armistice has been reached it will immediately be made public by the Government."

The statement was authorized at the White House shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, that whenever word came of the signing of an armistice in France, President Wilson himself would announce it immediately.

When this assurance was given, the Government had not been advised whether the German armistice delegation had reached General Foch's headquarters behind the French lines, where they were expected about noon today, Paris time.

Paris, Nov. 8.—(4:35 A. M.)—The German delegates who came within the French lines last night to receive from Marshal Foch the Allied terms for an armistice proceeded this morning to the meeting place designated by the Marshal. The white flag bearers reached the left wing of General Debeney's army at 10 o'clock last night. They arrived at the place indicated by the Allied supreme commander within the French lines about 2 o'clock this morning, and passed the remainder of the night there.

If the credentials of the German delegates are found adequate, they will be informed officially what the terms of the armistice are and that they will have a time limit of seventy-two hours in which to reply. The following official documents were published last night: There was received the seventh of November, at 12:30 a. m., the following terms advanced by the Allies or take the consequences: A dictated peace by the Allies and the United States will bring the war to a just conclusion, he said. The German people had little chance of winning when they saw the first American flag in the front-line trenches. They knew that they had never been carried in an unjust cause and, moreover, it had never tasted defeat.

But the United States did not win the war single handed. Great Britain and France made enormous sacrifices before this country even entered the war and they have made others since it did. But when the soldiers of the United States reached France they lost no time in doing their part. The fall of Sedan to the Tanks was the threat which came to the Germans. It raised the fear of the day when Americans might carry that same flag down the streets of Berlin and stick it under the Kaiser's nose.

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CANADA PUTS POTATOES ON FREE LIST

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 8.—By an order in Council passed yesterday, Canada takes advantage of the reciprocal provisions of the United States tariff and places potatoes on the free list. This action is of particular interest to the maritime provinces, where potatoes are grown in large quantities for export.

BADLY INJURED WHILE ON WAY TO ANSWER U. S. CHARGE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8.—William J. Oliver, wealthy munition manufacturer, was knocked down by an automobile truck and seriously injured today while on his way to the Federal court for a preliminary hearing on an indictment charging graft by turning out defective shells for the Government.

20,000 NEGRO DRAFTED MEN FOR CAMP WORK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The War Department announced today that 20,000 negro draft men qualified for limited service are to be furloughed to work on extensions at Camp Bragg, N. C.; Camp Knok, Ky.; North Camp Jackson, S. C., and at Ordnance Supply depots where shortage of labor existed. The men will be furloughed upon their request without pay and allowed for six months.

TERROR TO MOTOR SPEEDERS IN JAIL

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 8.—William Speece, former magistrate and terror to many motorists caught in his speed traps, is in the Atlantic County Jail at May's Landing, awaiting transfer to the State Prison at Trenton. He was convicted a year ago of practicing systematic extortion upon speeding motorists, and carried his case to the Supreme Court which dismissed his appeal.

HYMNS OF PEACE IN STORE AISLES

Wanamaker House of Business Transformed Into Temple of Victory

THOUSANDS IN CHORUS

Thousands of visitors and store employees celebrated the crumbling of the German defense and the coming of peace at a great patriotic festival today in the grand court of the Wanamaker store. Judge John M. Patterson presided. The store doors opened shortly after 8 o'clock, and from then until 8:30 o'clock the crowds, which began to gather immediately, staged an enthusiastic impromptu Liberty Sing. Led by the store band, the Wanamaker cadets paraded around the store and received an ovation when they took up their position before the stage. Superintendent Brewer introduced the presiding officer and all present joined in singing the Doxology.

A fervid patriotic prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. George F. Penicost, pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, in the course of which he said: The time of the fall of the arch-enemy of the world seems imminent. In this hour, when the future history of mankind is being worked out by the envoys of the Allies and the United States in Europe, we turn to you, Almighty God, for assistance. When this war is concluded, men and nations need fear no renewal of the great sacrifice. We Frenchmen, we Belgians, we Dutchmen, we Britishers, we Americans, we have given a great welcome.

The occasion, he said, anticipating the signing of the final terms, is by no means out of order, because the peace terms advanced by the Allies or take the consequences: A dictated peace by the Allies and the United States will bring the war to a just conclusion, he said. The German people had little chance of winning when they saw the first American flag in the front-line trenches. They knew that they had never been carried in an unjust cause and, moreover, it had never tasted defeat.

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ADMIRAL ACTED IN PERFECT FAITH

Brest Celebrated All Night After American Gave Out Report

MESSAGES BELATED

United Press Cables Giving Hold-Up Statement Not Received Until Today

Admiral Wilson Assumes Complete Responsibility

Brest, France, Nov. 8.—Admiral Wilson, U. S. N., commander of the American forces in French waters, today made the following statement for the information of United Press editors: "The statement of the United Press relative to the signing of the armistice was made public from my office on the basis of what appeared to be official and authoritative information. "I am in a position to know that the United Press and its representative acted in perfect good faith and that the premature announcement was the result of an error, for which the agency was in no wise responsible."

Yesterday's announcement of the signing of the armistice between Germany and the Allies was made by Admiral Wilson at Brest, and was filed to the United Press with the Admiral's approval. This information was received by the United Press in a cablegram from Roy W. Howard shortly before noon today.

Virtually at the same time another message from Howard was delivered to the United Press, stating that Admiral Wilson made the announcement in Brest at 4 p. m., French time, but later he was notified that it was not confirmable. This latter message filed by Howard did not show, in the form in which it was delivered, whether it was sent yesterday or how long it had been held up.

Howard's cablegram clearly showed that Admiral Wilson acted in good faith, stating that he supposed the announcement was official and therefore gave his approval to the filing of the message to the United Press in New York.

The United Press today asked the Government to ascertain how long Howard's message, stating that Admiral Wilson authorized the announcement, and also that he later was notified that it was unconfirmable, were held up by the censor.

Hold-Up Message Delayed

There was reason to believe that the message stating that the news was unconfirmable was badly delayed in view of the fact that it was not received here until almost twenty-four hours after the original cablegram. The messages received today from Howard were as follows: Unipress, New York. Paris—urgent Brest Admiral Wilson who announced Brest newspaper 1600 (4 p. m.) armistice signed, later notified unconfirmable meanwhile Brest riotously celebrating.

Howard Simms. ("Unipress" is the cable code term for the United Press.) The other message read: Unipress, New York. Brest—urgent armistice bulletin based local announced (announcement?) by Admiral Wilson, ed.

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THE WEATHER VANE Fair and warmer tonight. We're the weather sharp's word. That rain's patier light. Farther north will be heard.

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